

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

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ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. 13.--NO. 12.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 630.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Annual Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress convened at Pavilion Hall, Battle Creek, Michigan, on Saturday, Oct. 10th, 1857. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order by Thomas Chandler, of Adrian, Chairman of the last meeting. A committee on nominations was then appointed, who reported the following list of permanent officers for the meeting, who were duly appointed:

Judge William A. Boardman, of Waukegan, Chairman; D. Samson, of Ypsilanti, Secretary; Miss C. M. Boole, of Boston, and J. P. Averill, of Battle Creek, assistant Secretaries; J. Higgins, of Chicago, Thomas Chandler, of Adrian, Chas. Mickle, of Adrian, Vice Presidents.

The following were appointed a committee on resolutions: S. C. Hewitt, of Boston, J. M. Peabody, of Battle Creek, Parker Pillsbury, N. H. Jacob, of Walton, Adrian, Elmer Woodruff, of Albion, Mich., Dr. R. D. Pease, of Erie.

The following committee of arrangements was appointed: J. P. Averill, R. C. Merritt, Miss P. H. Merritt.

Mr. Higgins, of Chicago, sang "What kind of a place is Heaven?"

Mr. S. C. Hewitt, then addressed the meeting on the subject of reform: advocating the union of all reforms, and the united action of reformers. Parker Pillsbury then came upon the stand and read the call for the meeting. He alluded to the various reforms embraced in the call, stated that he was more particularly engaged in the Anti-Slavery cause, and devoted the most of his remarks to that subject. Then adjourned till half past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The meeting called to order by the Chairman. Quartette song by the Battle Creek choir.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis spoke on the claims of spiritualism, and the benefits accruing therefrom, and advocated resolution No. 2. After listening to a hymn from the choir, a communication was read from Jos. A. Dugdale, of Pennsylvania, after which was read an address from the yearly meeting of Progressive Friends in Pennsylvania.

S. C. Hewitt reported from the committee some resolutions, and made remarks thereon.

Song by Mr. Higgins; then adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—At 7 o'clock the meeting called to order by the Chairman. After a song by Mr. Higgins the meeting was addressed by Mr. Pillsbury, who spoke forcibly and feelingly in support of a preamble and resolutions introduced by himself, as one of the committee on resolutions, and included in the series as No. 3. After which a resolution was introduced by Mr. J. S. Martin, a young colored man, lately escaped from slavery, who advocated it with much eloquence and power. On account of the crowded state of the hall it was concluded to hold the session for Sunday in a large tent erected near by for that purpose. Adjourned till ten o'clock, Sunday morning.

Sunday morning, Oct. 11. Meeting called to order by the chairman, who opened the meeting with some pertinent remarks. A poem entitled "Worship," was read by C. C. Burleigh, S. C. Hewitt then reported a series of resolutions, which were laid over for our discussion. Song by Mr. Higgins. Mrs. Davis made some remarks, and stated that her husband was prevented from attending this session by indisposition. C. C. Burleigh spoke to resolution No. 5, making some strictures on its verbal phraseology, and expressing dissent from some points of the resolution. S. C. Hewitt spoke in defense of the resolution; when, after a song by Mr. Higgins, the meeting adjourned till two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—At 2 P. M. the meeting was again called to order by the chairman, the spacious tent being crowded to its utmost capacity and a large number outside. Mr. S. C. Hewitt opened by a speech at length in support of resolution No. 5, endeavoring to show that whatever their errors and shortcomings may have been, the various religions that have prevailed in their inspiring principles, are true, and our mission one of union and not division.

Reply by C. C. Burleigh, who took some exceptions to the resolution, as well as friend Hewitt's exposition of them. S. C. Hewitt again spoke in defense of his position, after which S. C. Hewitt made some pertinent remarks in her own peculiar style.

Parker Pillsbury thought the technical discussions of very little importance compared with the practical questions of the present time. Referred to the enslaving of three millions of the colored race, and fifteen millions of woman in a similar condition in man, respects. S. C. Hewitt then sang one of her appropriate songs and made a few remarks on the degraded condition of her race.

Mrs. Davis presented resolution No. 4, and spoke with feeling and force on the rights and wrongs of woman. After listening to a song by Mr. Higgins, meeting adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—Meeting called to order by chairman—An appropriate song by Mr. Higgins—A. J. Davis made some remarks and was followed by Miss C. M. Boole who spoke at considerable length showing that through the diversity and apparent chaos that nature presents, there runs a thread of unity.

Mr. Hewitt spoke on the present aspect of the affairs of the world, alluding to the war in the East Indies and the prospective famine there; the famine in Liberia; the prospect of a popular outbreak in Europe; the discontent manifested by certain classes in New York city, and the present condition of financial affairs, as all indicating a great social crisis, and that crises were now in operation in the physical universe tending to produce a great reorganization of our planetary system. The speaker expected great good to result from all this—that out of this anarchy and reorganization would proceed a state more favorable to the development of mankind, and to their union in the indissoluble bonds of a common brotherhood.

Mrs. Fowler spoke in a trance state. Mr. A. J. Davis followed with some strictures on the last remarks of Mr. Hewitt.

After some remarks by Messrs. Burleigh and Pillsbury, the meeting adjourned till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday morning, Oct. 12.—Meeting called to order by chairman, who read a number of communications from abroad were read. Song by Mr. Higgins. The floor was next occupied by A. J. Davis who spoke at length in exposition of the Harmonial Philosophy, and endeavored to show the necessity of a new dispensation. Mr. Pillsbury spoke of the need there is of reformers being true to their own principles, and urged upon the speakers to be self-reliant. What we want is men and women who can stand on their own feet, and who think without leaning on any support, not even God himself. After some remarks from S. C. Hewitt, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—2 o'clock, P. M. Chairman being absent, meeting called to order by Mr.

Chandler, Vice President. It was moved and carried that the sessions of this meeting close at 9 o'clock this evening. Also that the speakers limit themselves to fifteen minutes of time. Judge Boardman resumed the chair. The speaker limiting time of speakers to fifteen minutes was reconsidered and rescinded. Dr. Newbury obtained the floor and after speaking some time was called to order by Mr. Pillsbury, the chairman deciding him out of order. Dr. Newbury then appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Pease, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution. Mr. Burleigh spoke at considerable length in favor of the resolution on slavery. Mr. Hewitt spoke of spiritualism as the basis and prevailing spirit of all reform and all sciences. Mr. Davis thought spiritualism less comprehensive. There were nineteen other reforms just as broad in their relations to the interests of humanity.

Dr. Newbury knew that spiritualism did embrace all reforms, not excepting Photography; and where fully understood it was the Divine law for perfecting humanity.

Mr. Hewitt said that spiritualism in those modern times was the great, improving, vitalizing power of the universe, and we ought to give it this broad significance.

Mr. Pillsbury wished the resolutions to go forth as strong and definite as possible. Then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12. Meeting called to order: Judge Boardman in the chair. Song by Mr. Higgins—"Kentucky Shots." Report of Finance Committee was read, and a further collection taken up during which Mr. Higgins gave another song. The subject of Education was then discussed at length by Mr. Hewitt, Pillsbury, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Higgins, Dr. Newbury and others.

Resolution on Woman's Rights was then taken up, and discussed by Dr. Newbury and Mr. Hewitt. Resolution on Tobacco was spoken to by Dr. Newbury and Mrs. Davis. A motion to reconsider the vote to adjourn at nine o'clock was passed. The other resolutions included in the series were taken up separately and passed, with but few dissenting voices.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr. Higgins for his soul-inspired music, was adopted and the Convention adjourned to meet at eight o'clock, Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Meeting convened pursuant adjournment, Judge Boardman in the Chair. On motion, the following Committees were appointed:

On Correspondence.—James R. Cary, J. M. Peabody, R. B. Merritt and Charlotte M. Bebe.

Executive Committee.—J. M. Peabody, Mrs. F. Tins, C. Merritt, Battle Creek, Michigan; Thomas Chandler, Adrian; Harriet D. G. Fuller, Plymouth, Mass.; C. F. O'Connell, Detroit; Washington Wicks, Ann Arbor.

B. B. Merritt was reappointed Treasurer for one year, his report having been accepted by the meeting.

Communications were received and read during the different sessions from Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, Ohio, Detroit, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, New England, and Philadelphia; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Pennsylvania; Charles K. Whipple, of Boston; Abigail B. Dean, of Pontiac, Michigan; P. Talbot, of Philadelphia; Wm. L. Wagoner, of New York; Oliver Mitchell De Ruyter, New York; G. B. Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y.; Eliza Lee Rolfe, Pleasant Lake, Indiana; Mrs. D. Conway, Cincinnati.

Communications for the Meeting may be directed to J. M. Peabody, Battle Creek, Michigan; Chairman of the Executive Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the time of sympathy and union of all reforms has now fully come, and that while we recognize the separate and individual functions in each and all reform movements, we nevertheless hail with joy no new begins to be prominently manifested in the tendency of all reforms and reformers, in relation to combination of forces for the destruction of all wrong and establishment of all right.

2. Resolved, That Spiritualism, presenting as it does a living faith in the soul's immortality, is an inspiring and vitalizing element in the religious world; that it is destined to aid in annihilating sects, harmonizing religious and political hatreds, awakening aspiration in the hearts of individuals, and in leading to victorious combinations that will ultimately result in the development of mankind—and, therefore, that it claims the attention of all the Friends of Human Progress as one among many great agents of progression and reform.

3. Whereas, the slave system of this nation has a length reached an intensity where a blazing avalanche is descending upon it, and indeed every crime perpetrated by the people, not only plunging millions of immortal beings down from their high estate among men and angels, to the lowest depths of mental and moral darkness and despair, but also by its reflex influences, debasing and degrading the whole white population, contaminating the literature, corrupting the consciences, controlling the religion, interpreting the constitution, enacting and enforcing the vilest and most unjust laws, dictating the dignified and indecent every department of the government, and all to subvert its unalloyed designs: And, whereas, the two grand supports of the system are, first, the Government, based on the Constitution and the Union, and secondly, the Religion, which in all the most popular and powerful denominations still fellowship the slave-breeder, the slave-trader and slaveholder, all as Christians and Ministers—therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby register our most solemn testimony against the slave system, and the two great elements on which it leans for support; and, that in our opinion, the time has fully come when the Northern and nominally free States of the Union, should demand an entire separation from the Slave States, and proclaim the American Union a wild and guilty attempt to bind together elements and principles which God and all nature have eternally disjoined, and then form a Free Northern Confederacy whose atmosphere should never be polluted by the breath of a Slaveholder, and whose soil should never shudder under the tread of the Divine image enslaved.

4. Whereas, Woman is by nature endowed with those intellectual and moral capacities which entitle her to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and, as the mother of the race, she should be elevated to the position of a co-worker in all her advantages in every department of life; and whereas, by the laws and regulations of Government and society, she is deprived of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and bereft of the right to control the sacred offices of Maternity, and to hold possession of her own offspring—therefore

Resolved, That such changes should be speedily wrought in civil, political and social enactments, as shall secure to women all possible advantages for education, award to her just remuneration in all avenues of industry and enterprise, grant to her a voice, a vote and a position in all political and affairs and governmental arrangements, and give her in the marriage relation, a legal claim to her offspring, and the entire control of her property and person, that thereby fewer and better children may be born, women be elevated in the scale of being, and humanity ennobled and improved.

5. Resolved, That we recognize religious and fundamental truths in all the various religions of the earth, believing that no religion is an imposture but rather an inspiration, and that each religion needs only to have its essential ideas and principles analyzed, understood and united with all others to appear in true relations, and to work out healthily and happily results.

6. Resolved, That those who are agitating the various reforms of the age, should be ever ready to expose their principles for free discussion and the closest scrutiny, that they may be tried as gold in the furnace, over believing that truth shines brightest after being subjected to the friction of free thought and argument, and that he who withholds his principles from free discussion thereby shows his subsjection to bigotry and sectarianism.

7. Resolved, That war is a practice useless, barbarous and pernicious beyond estimate, stunting the civilization of our age, belying the religious profession of so-called Christians, in that it tramples on the brotherhood of man, and repudiates the law of love, and disregards the limits of right; that it is wasteful, murderous, demoralizing and brutalizing, absurd as a means of arbitrating national differences, or protecting national rights, because it denies the principle of force, and not on reason and justice; that hence it is always perilous and generally fatal to national freedom and independence, while producing private loss and suffering incalculable; that, therefore, sound policy and sound principle alike condemn it, and demand its utter abolition.

8. Whereas, Education begins with the first impression given by parents on the immortal germ of existence in their children, and continues through the period previous to birth, no less than subsequent to that time, and where the children are unable to procure in their offspring their own strength or weakness, vice or virtue, in strict accordance with their own condition of body and soul, and their adherence to the principles of health and purity, or their indulgence in sensuality, error and crime—therefore

Resolved, That the reform of all reforms, the most central and radical, to which all others are but auxiliary, embraces a thorough knowledge and application of the rules of Hygiene and the laws of heredity and descent.

9. Resolved, That the vital subject of education demands the intelligent consideration of all reformers, in order that we may be able to institute new and higher methods of instruction, methods more natural and spontaneous than those now promulgated in our schools, and which, while they are more natural, at the same time embrace the development of the physical, the moral, the religious, in short the whole nature of man.

10. Resolved, That the community should provide for all its members a full education and business opportunities, employing which the poor might approximate to an equality with the rich in the start of life; that the most important aim of Government should be to create and protect health, intellect and morals, instead of property and persons, and that the means of wealth now squandered in preparations for war and other worse than useless purposes, should be devoted to the mental, moral and physical education of the human race.

11. Resolved, That the Phonetic system embraces a truly philosophical method of writing and printing the English language, and is worthy of general cultivation as an important aid in the work of Human Progress.

12. Resolved, That our criminal code requires a complete revision and remodeling, upon the principle of that philosophy which traces the foul excesses of individual and social vice and crime to circumstances of birth and education.

13. Resolved, That as the present system of female dress injures the health of woman, and prevents her from successful efforts in many branches of industry, and indeed every duty of all lovers of the race to favor such a reform in this respect as woman shall herself propose, and aid by their encouragement and commendation, those who have the noble courage to take practical, progressive steps in the reform.

14. Resolved, That the habitual use of Tobacco is a practice so filthy and degrading that any individual addicted thereto, should "hang his head and blush to call himself a man."

15. Resolved, That, as the soil, like the elements of air and water, was obviously intended by the Creator for the use and benefit of all men, no individual has, or can have any just right to more of the earth's surface than is necessary comfortably to support himself.

16. Resolved, That, believing as we do in the Divine ordination and sacred rights of all men, no labor, this government ought to permit every landless person to freely occupy such portions of the public lands of our country as may be necessary to supply his or her necessities.

17. Resolved, That the sincere thanks of all strangers from abroad, in attendance at this Convention, are due, and are hereby tendered to the people of Battle Creek and its neighborhood for their generous hospitality and kindness on the present interesting occasion.

MISSOURI—THE NEW GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Jackson went out of office on Thursday, and Gov. Steward delivered his inaugural on the same day. The St. Louis News says of it: "It is a well written, comprehensive and accepted generalities, unmarked by any special recommendations or novel suggestions."

The inaugural is very long; talks a great deal about the general government—the Compromises of the Constitution—our glorious Union; declares "the absolute and inalienable right of the people of the Territories, under the Federal Constitution, to organize their social communities with such institutions as they may deem best," and denounces all who hesitate to endorse this doctrine in the following mild terms: "Traitors alike to the Constitution, the Union and the cause of human liberty and progress, they deserve the execration of the present, and will merit the maledictions of future generations."

After a great deal of bombast, such as small politicians deal in, the Governor, who has nothing to do—he stops to devote a few paragraphs to the Commonwealth of Missouri, talks in the highest style of modern infatuation of her coal, her iron, her marble, her granite, her "better" and "worse" than that of China," and says of her position:

Ours is the central State of the Confederacy and of the continent, and is destined, in the future, to be the commercial emporium of the Atlantic and the Pacific—the point of arrival, departure and exchange of the products of Europe and Asia.

He invites immigration, and denies that it is considered any disgrace in Missouri for white laborers to work with negroes—says they "need an increase of productive genius and of productive labor," and hopes the Yankees will come and assist the negroes in developing the wealth of the State.

There is not a new fact, nor a single practical suggestion in the address.

Immediately on the conclusion of the reading of the inaugural, a motion was made to print 10,000 copies.

Anthony Burns is now a student in the Fairmount Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati. He has been studying a year or so past at Oberlin.

THE ADMINISTRATION AGAINST THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Washington Union of the 15th, in announcing the discovery that the northern missionaries (belonging to the Home Missionary Society) among Choctaws have begun to agitate the question of abolishing slavery in the Indian Territory, remarks "that the more reflecting part of the nation freely express the opinion that these pale-faced agitators should be driven out of the country, because they justly consider them dangerous to the peace of the people. In a word, as 'enemies' to social order."

The administration organ encourages this project of expulsion, because—

"1. The missionaries are, for the greater part, abolitionists, who do naught else but foment difficulties."

"2. There is reason to believe that an organized plan to abolish the south western, superintendency has been matured. If success should crown these efforts there may be a re-enactment of the late disgraceful scenes in Kansas."

"3. The missionaries, from their constant intercourse with the Indians at their fire-side, sick-bed and stated religious meetings, exercise great influence over them."

"Regarding it the opinion," says the organ of Mr. Buchanan, "of a large, if not the larger part of the Choctaws—that any man, be he white or red, who undertakes to agitate the subject of slavery among that people, is an enemy to the peace and well-being of the Choctaw nation"—we anticipate an expulsion of the abolition missionaries, if not the adoption of measures of a more decided character toward them."—New York, Evening Post.

NATIONAL DISUNION CONVENTION.

Under a call issued by over SIXTY FIVE HUNDRED of the citizens of seventeen states of this Union, a Convention assembled in Chapin's Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th of October, 1857, "to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require."

Joseph A. Howland, of Massachusetts called the Convention to order, and on motion, Marius R. Robinson was appointed Chairman, and Benjamin S. Jones, Secretary, to act until permanent organization was effected.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, A Call for a Northern Convention to assemble today in this city has been issued and signed by more than six thousand five hundred persons, residents of seventeen States of our Union—"to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States;" and,

Whereas, That Call has been suddenly and unexpectedly countermanded, and the assembly purposed by the Committee of Arrangements: Therefore be it

1st. Resolved, That we, the assembled Delegates and others, signers of this Call, or friendly to its objects, are not able to see reasons sufficient for such postponement; nor can we think that the Committee possessed any power, delegated or moral, for such a proceeding, especially at a period so late that many of us could not be informed of it, until our arrival in this city, after journeys in some instances of hundreds of miles, at much cost of time and money.

2d. Resolved, That good faith towards the public, a due respect for ourselves, as the callers of this Convention, and more especially our responsibilities to the cause of Humanity and Freedom impel our adherence to the design for which we have come together, and without questioning the motives or intentions of those who have counselled a different course, and deeply deploring their absence, with that of thousands of others who are kept away by this sudden action, we will still hold a Convention for the promotion of the objects contemplated in our original call.

3d. Resolved, That the public faith towards the public, a due respect for ourselves, as the callers of this Convention, and more especially our responsibilities to the cause of Humanity and Freedom impel our adherence to the design for which we have come together, and without questioning the motives or intentions of those who have counselled a different course, and deeply deploring their absence, with that of thousands of others who are kept away by this sudden action, we will still hold a Convention for the promotion of the objects contemplated in our original call.

4th. Resolved, That we, the assembled Delegates and others, signers of this Call, or friendly to its objects, are not able to see reasons sufficient for such postponement; nor can we think that the Committee possessed any power, delegated or moral, for such a proceeding, especially at a period so late that many of us could not be informed of it, until our arrival in this city, after journeys in some instances of hundreds of miles, at much cost of time and money.

5th. Resolved, That the public faith towards the public, a due respect for ourselves, as the callers of this Convention, and more especially our responsibilities to the cause of Humanity and Freedom impel our adherence to the design for which we have come together, and without questioning the motives or intentions of those who have counselled a different course, and deeply deploring their absence, with that of thousands of others who are kept away by this sudden action, we will still hold a Convention for the promotion of the objects contemplated in our original call.

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C. C. Burleigh moved to amend series 4, by striking out after the word whereas, and insert:

The raising of questions as to what is suitable to be talked of and the discussions thence resulting, are a waste of the time of this convention, therefore.

"Resolved, That we will avoid the raising of such questions."

The motion to amend being seconded, the mover said he supposed his aim in proposing the amendment would appear in the motion itself, and that it would be understood as a hint that we waste more time in these questions referred to, than would be wasted in the talk some of us wish to prevent. As a better way of effecting his purpose, he moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion to lay on the table was seconded, and on the question being taken was decided in the affirmative.

Voted, that the consideration of resolutions, series 2 be made the order of the day.

They were further discussed by L. Todd, A. Pryne, Parker Pillsbury and H. C. Wright.

The Finance Committee having expressed its desire to now pass through the audience and take up a collection, an opportunity was offered them; and it was

Voted, That the funds collected be appropriated, first, to defray the expenses of this Convention, and the balance be handed to the Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Finance Committee then proceeded to take up a collection.

The question being called for upon the resolutions under discussion, the vote was taken upon 1, 2 and 3, which were adopted, when a motion having been made to adjourn to afternoon, the convention accordingly adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—A motion was made, and carried to reconsider the vote of the morning, calling for the question upon the resolutions of series 2, so far as it related to those upon which the question had not been taken. Resolutions 4, 5, and 6 were then further discussed by Wm. Watkins and C. C. Burleigh, the last named of whom proposed to amend Nos. 4 and 5 so as to read as follows:

"4th. Resolved, That if the American Revolution was right and praiseworthy in its means as well as purposes, and if Washington and his associates did but their duty in resisting unto blood the tyranny of the British Government, then it is the duty of the slaves to strike down their tyrants by force and arms, whenever the blood is however bloody, can be made effective to that end."

"5th. Resolved, That if they rush to the battle of freedom, they will be entitled to the aid and comfort of all who commend the spirit and policy which brought La Fayette and Kosciuszko to the support of our Revolutionary ancestors, in their struggles to achieve their rights."

The amendments having been seconded, they were discussed by C. C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, B. S. Jones, A. T. Foss, and H. C. Wright. The question having been taken upon the amendment to the 4th resolution, the chair declared it lost; the amendment to the 5th resolution was then withdrawn, and the question being taken upon the original resolutions, together with No. 6, they were adopted.

Then adjourned to evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Resolutions of series 1 and 3, were taken up for discussion and spoken to by Wm. Wells Brown, J. Elizabeth Jones, A. T. Foss, C. L. Remond and S. S. Foster. The question upon their adoption being called for, the vote was taken, and the resolutions passed.

On motion, it was unanimously, Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be, appointed a Committee—three of whom shall constitute a quorum—who are hereby authorized to call another convention at such time and place as they may deem necessary, or adopt such other measures as they consider needful for the promotion of a Dissolution of the Federal Union—for a separation between the states which refuse to maintain slavery, from those which are determined to uphold it.

Finance Committee reported they had collected \$11.

Letters directed for the Convention were received from Hon. G. W. Julian of Indiana and B. G. Wright of Illinois, but owing to a delay in their arrival, and a press of business, no suitable opportunity occurred in which to read them.